

The Illinois Intelligencer.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace,...Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

NO. 14]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, DECEMBER 4, 1967

[VOL. CXLIX.]

* * * This is a simulated edition of the Illinois Intelligencer, a newspaper published at Kaskaskia, Ill., during the closing territorial and early statehood days. Typography and makeup follow that of the original Illinois Intelligencer as closely as possible.

Argument

Daniel Pope Cook Made the Plea That Pushed Statehood

GOV. EDWARDS WAS PERSUDED

Slavery, Other Disputed Issues, Sidelined for Unity

(Conversations attributed to the principals in this drama of Illinois statehood are imagined, but are based upon their known opinions. Quotations from The Intelligencer, from the Governor's messages, and from the legislature's actions, are authentic.) ***

Daniel Pope Cook, the youthful editor of Kaskaskia's *Western Intelligencer*, was busy writing an article for the next issue of his weekly newspaper.

Across the cluttered room, his staff, a lone printer, type stick clutched in his left hand, was setting a small advertisement announcing that William Barnett had "taken up" one black and white steer "marked with a crop and underbit in the right ear and upper bit in the left."

The ad set, the printer walked over to the stone and carefully shoved his lines of hand set type out of the stick, depositing them between the rules outlining column three on page four. He deftly tightened the quoins and, satisfied that the page was justified and wouldn't print across the room.

"Mr. Cook," he said as he leaned against the Washington hand press, "we can go to press just as soon as I make the corrections in the piece you're working on."

Before the editor could reply a booming voice was heard. In the doorway stood Ninian Edwards, the Illinois territorial Governor.

"What, my boy, will the *Intelligencer* have to say about me tomorrow? Are you still demanding statehood?"

"That, Sir, I am," Cook replied. "And that the *Intelligencer* will continue to do until you, Governor, and the territorial legislature take the necessary action. The legislature meets very soon, you know."

"That I know," replied the Governor. "And it has a lot to do. We must try

again to straighten out land claims. And the people who run the salines on the other side of the territory are short of slaves to produce the salt we need. That's got to be looked into. There's a lot of milk sickness bothering the folks up Cahokia way. And the Tamaroras are complaining. We must find out if that agent is cheating them on supplies again. We've got a lot to do; maybe we'll have to raise taxes. I don't think we'll have time to get into the statehood issue. Anyway, we don't have 60,000 people in the territory. I've told you that many times. Don't forget the Ordinance says we must have 60,000. We're far from it. And we can't be a State until we have them."

During his discourse the Governor had moved into the room and, after removing his wraps, had taken a seat in a large cane chair which stood before an old wooden desk, one Cook seldom used except when he was clipping stories out of eastern newspapers—his only news service. It was frequently a tardy one. For a letter or newspaper to travel from the East Coast to Illinois usually took a month or more in that day.

Cook, asthenic in appearance, small, wiry, and already afflicted with the disease which would be fatal in a few years, was a man possessed of an idea. It was as though he realized his impending doom and was determined to bring about the realization of that idea—statehood for Illinois—before death overtook him. He had returned from a trip to Washington some months previously and, two days after that return, had launched his newspaper campaign for statehood.

As Cook started to read aloud the door opened again and Shadrach Bond and Elias Kent Kane entered the log cabin which served as the print shop. Removing their wraps—it was a cold November day in Kaskaskia—these two prominent citizens moved into close proximity with the old cast iron, wood burner, to warm themselves. Before Cook resumed reading, Judge Jesse B. Thomas, another of the community's leading citizens, joined the group—a group representative of the two political factions in the territory.

"Alright Daniel, alright: Read the piece. But remember, I am still to be convinced." So demands the Governor.

"You know, gentlemen, that last week's *Intelligencer* carried a few remarks on the possibility of statehood." Picking up a copy of that issue, Cook read:

"While we are laboring under so many of the grievances of a territorial, or semi-monarchical government, might not our claims to a state government be justly urged? That part of our territory which must ultimately form a state will no doubt be willing to take the burden of a state government upon themselves at this time, rather than submit any longer to those degradations [sic], which they have long been compelled to put up with. We hope in our next to present to our readers,

such a view of the subject as will induce our fellow citizens, as well as the legislature, to take such measures, at their approaching session. We invite a discussion of the measure by such gentlemen as have, or will reflect upon the subject."

Cook laid the copy of the newspaper down and then, picking up the article on which he had been working, said:

"I received a number of communications. But I have room for only one."

"Who wrote it?", Kane, a Yale graduate, demanded to know.

"That, gentlemen, is something I can not divulge. The communication is merely signed *A Republican*."

"So," Governor Edwards interrupted to say, "you wrote it yourself. Go on Daniel, read it."

"Cook, making neither denial nor affirmation of the Governor's allegation, resumed reading.

The writer had asserted his belief that Congress would lower the requirement as to population, as it subsequently did; he had asserted that the opinion prevailed in Washington that much of the population consisted of "ignorant Frenchmen" whereas, so he wrote, the reverse was true: nine-tenths of the population were Americans who, previous to coming to Illinois, had taken part in state government. The prospect of ridding Illinois of the veto of a Washington appointed governor also delighted the writer.

Edwards scowled when Cook read that statement, much to the merriment of Bond.

The writer argued that state government could cope with crime far better than the territorial government was able to do.

"Crimes of the blackest dye, (even murder itself,) have defied its feeble powers (the territorial government) and laughed in guilty triumph, at their suffering victims. Honest labor has had its bread taken out of its mouth, and injuries of all kind have implored relief in vain," so *A Republican* had continued.

"At present it is doubtful whether slavery will be tolerated when a state government is formed," Cook read. At the mention of slavery there was immediate reaction. All present knew Cook was aggressively opposed to that institution.

They were divided among themselves on the issue. Other than to "squirm a bit, look at each other knowingly, or relight their pipes these political leaders of the territory—most of whom would rather not meet the issue head on—said nothing.

". . . many on both sides of the question are remaining in anxiety of suspense," Cook continued, "to know how it will be settled. It is therefore desirable to settle the question at as early a period as possible, for the purpose of giving relief to those who are wanting to emigrate to the territory."

"You did right, Daniel, to leave our your own views on slavery; you did right. If that subject has to be settled at this time we'll never get around to starting a new state."

Cook, warmed too much by the old cast-iron wood burner, stood up and picking up his hat and coat, moved to the doorway.

"It's all very convincing, Daniel. But we haven't got the population. Until we do, there is little sense in agitating the issue; especially the slavery issue. I'll think about it."

So saying, the portly Governor, having put on his hat and coat, went out the door into Kaskaskia's November cold and high humidity.

"Daniel, you are on the right trace. Keep plugging ahead."

Said Bond, who was to become the state's first governor in a year, Kent, one of the territory's most powerful political figures, agreed with Bond.

"And you, Judge Thomas? How do you stand?" Cook anxiously inquired.

Rising from his chair, the Judge, who was to become a United States Senator from Illinois, replied:

"I'm going over to see the Governor. Maybe I can persuade Ninian."

When the last one had departed, Cook

ILLINOIS

How the Original Intelligencer Told Story of Admission

NEVER BLAZONED ON PAGE ONE

Gov. Bond Jumped the Gun, But All Was Known by Dec. 30

Illinois became a state on December 4, 1818, but news traveled slowly 149 years ago. *The Illinois Intelligencer* was then published every Wednesday. The issue of December 2 had no mention of impending statehood with the exception of a small ad that read, in full text: A few Copies of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, for Sale here.

The ad appeared again in the issue of December 9, and that was all.

President Monroe's message of November 17 was printed on the inside pages of the December 16 issue, leaving room on the outside column for editorial comment. Without heading, and separated from the editorial by one of those decorative dashes such as we reproduce in the 1967 *Intelligencer*, was the news that "on the 23d ult." meaning November, the House had passed a resolution by a large majority to admit the State of Illinois, and concluding: "As the senate will act speedily on this subject, we may expect early information of our complete emancipation from territorial government."

By December 23 *The Intelligencer* had learned that the House vote was 117 to 37, and there is a report on the debate on the Illinois constitution. More important on page 2 under the curious heading "Postscript" there appears a proclamation by Governor Shadrach Bond dated December 22, declaring that whereas Illinois had been admitted into the Union, its General Assembly was to meet the third Monday in January. (The text of this proclamation was printed in the modern *Intelligencer* No. 1, dated August 26, 1966)

But the Governor had jumped the gun! *The Intelligencer* of December 30 reports that: "Our Senator, Mr. Edwards, writes that 'on the 4th inst' the President approved the Resolution' . . . It seems, therefore, that Mr. M'Lean's letter to Gov. Bond, dated the 2d inst. announcing that fact, must have anticipated the grand event two days."

This paragraph began a column and a quarter article having in it more of editorial comment than of news. It appeared on page 2 under the masthead with as headline the single word ILLINOIS.

So it will be seen that the grand event, the admission of the State of Illinois into the union on an equal footing with the original states, never did become Page One news in the original *Illinois Intelligencer*.

D.R.

put a few finishing touches to the copy and then, not seeing the printer in the shop, went next door to the grog shop where, on a number of occasions when he was missing, the printer had been found.

"It's late, John," he said. "But let's get back and get the paper on the press."

Next day Kaskaskia read the most powerful piece the *Intelligencer* had yet carried on statehood. It was the talk of the town; the subject of argument in every tavern.

Three days later the legislature assembled in Kaskaskia. Cook was elected clerk of the House of Representatives. He was delighted when Gov. Edwards, reading his message, declared:

". . . the flattering prospects which our astonishingly rapid increase of population affords that our present temporary government must soon give place to one more congenial to the principles of natural liberty."

[Continued on third page]



BUILDING IN WHICH LEGISLATURE MET IN KASKASKIA

BIRTHDAY

Sesquicentennial, Two Years in the Making, Gets Under Way Throughout the State

PARADES, FAIRS, FISH FRIES

December Events Set Pattern for 150 Years of the Good Life in Illinois

After two years of planning and preparation, all Illinois started its year-long "birthday" celebration "150 Years of the Good Life In Illinois" December 4, 1967. The Sesquicentennial observance concludes a year later on December 3, 1968.

The Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, a non-partisan body set up by the General Assembly, sponsors more than 1,000 special events marking the entry of the 21st state to the Union. The commission is headed by Ralph G. Newman, Chicago civic leader and historian.

This roster of celebrations and observances covers a broad spectrum of civic, cultural and historic events reflecting the heritage of the state and pointing to its promise in the future.

The year's calendar calls for Sesquicentennial festivals and fetes, parades and pageants, fashion shows and fairs, fish fries and firemen's picnics, pet parades and pancake dinners. That's only the beginning: Plays, operas and cantatas have been written for this occasion, repertory companies will tour the state; there will be special traveling art shows; a statewide observance of a Sesquicentennial Sabbath by all major religious faiths, a re-creation of Lincoln-Douglas debates.

Chicago's Sesquicentennial celebration started Sunday, December 3, one day in advance of the official opening. The Chicago Historical Society opened an exhibition of "Folk Art in Illinois" that will be on view through most of the year. The Old Town School of Folk Music had open house with music and refreshments Sunday at 333 West North Avenue. The University of Chicago Symphony orchestra presented a Sesquicentennial performance at Mandel Hall.

First "event" on Sesquicentennial opening day was to be the birth of a baby, possibly as early as 12:01 a.m. The first Sesquicentennial baby will be suitably recognized by the commission. If there is more than one claimant, all will be appropriately honored. At noon on Monday, December 4, a 21-star Illinois flag was raised over the Civic Center with Mayor Richard J. Daley taking part in the ceremonies.

The Illinois Bell Telephone Company's salute to the Sesquicentennial, an hour-long musical special titled "Illinois Sings," with Ralph Bellamy as master of ceremonies, was telecast over WBKB and a statewide ABC network from 9 to 10 p.m. December 4.

An outstanding fete of the Sesquicentennial year was scheduled for Saturday evening, December 9, at the Seven Convents at O'Hare International Airport. This is a \$100 a plate gala benefit sponsored by Carson Pirie Scott & Company for the Governor's Mansion restoration fund. This fete featured the first showing

The Illinois Intelligence.



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TALL TARGET—The John Hancock Center, whose 100 stories will make it the tallest residential office building in the world, is the first Chicago construction site to bear the Illinois Sesquicentennial "Target '68" symbol. Presentation was made by, left to right, Edward H. Weiss and W. Clement Stone, respective chairmen of Chicago and Cook County Sesquicentennial Committee, and Commission member Rep. Paul J. Randolph to William Waddell, Hancock real estate official.

of 15 Illinois miniature rooms created by Eugene Kupjack.

December 4 was also the opening day of the year-long exhibition, "A Half-Billion Years of Illinois History" at the Field Museum of Natural History. The Illinois Arts Council exhibition of Chicago artists was scheduled for December 11 to 15 at Gordon Technical High School. December 23 to January 7 marks the Christmas Flower Shows at Lincoln Park and Garfield Park conservatories.

In Springfield, the Illinois State Museum opened three exhibitions in December: the year-long "Arts and Crafts of Illinois" opening December 2; "The Artist Sees Historic Illinois," December 2 to February 4; and "Vignettes of History, 1818-1968," featuring prints, drawings, paintings and decorative arts, December 4 to February 4. The Springfield Theater Guild set December 9, 10, and 13-16 for its presentation of "The Rivalry," a play based on the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

In Urbana a play written for the Sesquicentennial, *Taste for Violence*, was scheduled by the University of Illinois Theater group for December 6 to 9 at Lincoln Hall Theater. The play is based on State Senator Paul Simon's book, *Lovejoy, Martyr to Freedom*.

In Quincy, Adams County, the Quincy Arts Club Sesquicentennial Beaux Arts Ball was a December 30 event at Holiday Inn; and in Winfield, DuPage County, a Sesquicentennial Dance at St. John's Hall was a New Year's Eve occasion. Throughout the state similar events marked the first month of the Illinois Sesquicentennial year. ♦♦♦

★ ★ ★ Labor Rally ★ ★ ★

An old-fashioned Labor Rally will be staged at the Illinois State AFL-CIO meeting in Springfield, September 23-27, which has been officially designated by formal resolution the "Sesquicentennial Illinois Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations Convention '68." The *Weekly News Letter* of the organization will call attention to the Sesquicentennial throughout the year. The Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission has designated September, 1968, as Labor Month.

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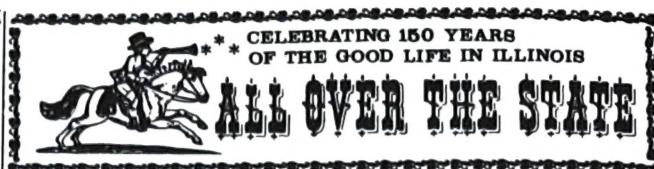
SEQUICENTENNIAL SEAL

Official Illinois Sesquicentennial seals are manufactured and distributed by the Attleboro Printing & Embossing Company, 55 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. 60602. Harry E. Z. Kurz heads the Chicago office. The seals are made of aluminum foil with a permanent pressure-sensitive material to affix them to letterheads, envelopes, and souvenir items. The seals are available to institutions, companies, and the general public.

♦♦♦

DC RARITIES DC

The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., will participate in the Illinois Sesquicentennial observance by placing on exhibit all major documents dealing with Illinois statehood, including the original proclamation of Illinois statehood signed by President James Monroe in 1818. Many of the documents to be shown have never been on public display before.



CRAWFORD

A Sesquicentennial Caravan was scheduled to visit the four major cities in the county on Sunday, December 3 to charter the beard-growing and ladies organizations. Stops will be made at the village halls of Hutsonville, Palestine, and Oblong, and at the courthouse in Robinson. Chairmen named are Dean Kennedy, Berdina Hardisty, and Margaret Kincaid, Palestine; John Gallo and Ardith McCoy, Robinson; and Shirley King and Bill Gray, Hutsonville. Harold Truitt and Carroll McDaniel are in charge of activities.

♦♦♦

Du PAGE

Elmhurst—Fred C. Evers, chairman, announced as the most important and ambitious project the publication by the Elmhurst Historical Commission of a book of essays, *Elmhurst—Prairie to Tree Town*, by the late Helmuth A. Berens, now being edited by Mrs. Virginia Novinger. The Elmhurst Public Library will display a large collection of books on Illinois and Chicago, and is preparing a bibliography of its holdings. State flags will be presented to the library by the Friends of the Elmhurst Public Library and to schools by PTA units. Elmhurst Kiwanis Club will sponsor a bus tour to Springfield for 100 to 200 school children. Elmhurst Jaycees will salute the Sesquicentennial in their July 4 observance. The Elmhurst Symphony Orchestra is scheduling a concert dedicated to the Illinois theme. The Elmhurst Artists Guild is planning an exhibition of Illinois art.

West Chicago—Mrs. Wilma Wilson, director, reports that the West Chicago Sesquicentennial Chorus has been holding practice sessions each Thursday since September in preparation for the Christmas program and for its part in the pageant "In Old Turner Junction" scheduled for the summer of 1968.

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GRUNDY

The Grundy County Historical Society has been revived and reactivated after a slumber of about twenty years under the leadership of Mrs. John Ullrich, Miss Virginia Sparr, Mrs. Geraldine Babcock, and Edward Hatcher, all of Morris. Members are cleaning and labeling relics and historical articles in the museum of the Grundy County Courthouse. Harry Henderson, Mazon, and John Ullrich, Morris, are planning to furnish the historic Rademaker log cabin, now moved to the Mazon fairgrounds. It will be opened to the public during the Mazon District Fair in 1968.

The Public Relations Committee of the County Board of Supervisors has authorized Helen Ullrich (Mrs. John Ullrich) to compile and write a history of Grundy County. The last comprehensive one was published in 1914. She will be assisted by a committee including Ray Hansen, Morris; George Winterbottom, Minooka; Neelone Ness, Newark; James Vilt, Coal City; Peter Caccio, South Wilmington; and Sidney Carr, chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. Publication is planned in time for the 20th annual Corn Festival in 1968.

Arthur Meadors, Grundy County Superintendent of Schools, and Miss Martha Slyter, assistant superintendent, have recently published *Resources Guide for Grundy County Teachers* as a Sesquicentennial aid for teachers.

The Rev. Robert Brandstatter, Verona, a director of the historical society, and Mrs. Ullrich have been giving historical lectures at club meetings throughout the county.

♦♦♦

MARION

Mrs. C. B. Whitten, president of the Salem Woman's Club, presented Marion County with a 21-star flag to be flown for the Sesquicentennial. Ver Lynn Sprague, director of the commission, presented a Sesquicentennial plaque to the club on its 65th anniversary October 2.

Charles McMackin III, chairman of the County Historical Commission, also attended.

MASON

The Mason County Board of Supervisors has accepted a proposal of the Rogers Printing Company, Dixon, for the printing and binding of the history of Mason County to be published as an Illinois Sesquicentennial project.

MCHENRY

The Illinois Railway Museum near Union when dedicated next spring as a Sesquicentennial event will be the largest of its kind in the country, says Herbert N. W. Hansen, its president. Members of the Association of Railway Museums, visiting it in October, found three miles of track operable along the right of way of the Elgin and Belvidere Railway, an electric interurban line that carried passengers between Elgin and Dundee during the first three decades of the 20th century. Volunteers from the museum membership of 400 will build two more miles of track to handle the half dozen steam locomotives, private cars, open-platform observation cars, and electric trolley cars that will be exhibited at the 26-acre site. Included in the trolley car collection is a red Chicago street car built in 1907 that was used for 40 years on the Ashland Avenue line, and several wooden Chicago Elevated coaches. The abandoned 115-year-old Marengo passenger station of the Chicago & North Western Railway has been moved here and reassembled as museum headquarters.

PULASKI

Shiloh Baptist Church, one and one-half miles west of Villa Ridge, celebrated its own sesquicentennial with a series of services starting October 12, 1967. The Rev. H. E. Lockhard, of Mound City, pastor, was assisted by the Rev. W. C. Ward, Mounds; the Rev. Jackson Mitchell, Mound City; the Rev. Ray Epps, Pulaski; the Rev. B. J. Murrie, Carbondale, and John W. Allen, Southern Illinois historian. Shiloh Church was organized in a log structure October 17, 1817. The present building is 96 years old.

SANGAMON

Ralph G. Newman, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, presented a check for \$1,137.50 to Morris Myers, executive chairman of Sangamon County's Sesquicentennial Committee, representing the county's share of proceeds from sales of the Sesquicentennial medallion within the county. The sum will be applied to costs of the Old State Capitol rededication celebration in August, 1968, including publication of a program and decorations. Frederick P. Stericker of the Springfield Marine Bank is administrator of the medallion program in Sangamon County. Also attending the presentation were Roland Blaha, commissioner of banks; Harry Goodsitt, executive secretary of the Illinois Savings and Loan League; Ernest R. Hiltbrand, Jr., of the Illinois National Bank, director of publicity for the program; L. A. Woolan, Jr., assistant director of the Sesquicentennial commission; and Richard B. Plain, publicity chairman for the county committee.

WINNEBAGO

The premiere performance of "Freedom Country," Sesquicentennial cantata by Win Stracke and Norman Luboff, will be given in Rockford February 10 by the Kantorei Boys Choir. A second performance is scheduled for February 14 at Northwestern University's Lutkin Hall, Evanston, by the combined glee clubs of the University's School of Music. The cantata deals with the freeing of his slaves by Governor Edward Coles in 1819 and its effect on the anti-slavery movement.

* * *

DEDICATED

Site for Dickson Mounds Museum Posted Target '68

The site for the Museum of the Illinois Indian at Dickson Mounds was dedicated November 7 as a Sesquicentennial project by Ver Lynn Sprague, director, and Senator Richard R. Larson, Galesburg, of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, and Dr. Everett P. Coleman, chairman of the board of the Illinois State Museum. A Target '68 sign was placed on the grounds. Construction, authorized by the 75th General Assembly, will get underway soon, F. S. Lorenz, director of the Illinois Department of Public Works and Buildings, announced.

The Dickson Mounds museum will be unusual in that it will provide for display and anthropological research on the site being explored. It is designed in a series of six truncated pyramids, in harmony with the ceremonial mounds built by the Mississippian culture of the area, by the architectural firm Golabowski, Spinney, and Coady of Springfield in association with Lorenz A. Johanson, State of Illinois supervising architect. One wing will house cemetery mound excavations started by Dr. Don F. Dickson. An adjacent area will house a preparation laboratory. The 200 uncovered burials and a remaining mound will not be disturbed, but will be protected.

Milton D. Thompson, director of the Illinois State Museum, had some 30 archeologists at work at the site during the summer to insure that the construction would not disturb remains of ancient Indians. None were found in the area chosen. However, some discoveries were made. Traces were found of a wooden palisade that probably surrounded the Indian village of about 700 to 900 A.D. Also dug up were storage and cooking pits, tools of chipped stone, and fragments of grit-tempered pottery.

Pottery tells archeologists much about ancient peoples. The pottery found at Dickson Mounds was similar to some found at the nearby Eveland Site, below the bluff of the Illinois River. Another kind of pottery found at Eveland was similar to that found in mounds at Cahokia, dated to the 12th and 13th centuries. This sets up a possible relationship among the ancient Indians of Dickson Mounds, Eveland, and Cahokia.

Archaeologists call the Dickson Mounds villagers a "Late Woodland" people. They raised corn, pumpkins, squash, beans, and gourds. They may, or may not be, ancestors of the Indians found here by Marquette and Joliet. The new museum may help in finding out. Much has been learned about them since Dr. Don F. Dickson started digging on the family farm in 1927, and more since the state took over in 1945, setting up a state park of 63.25 acres.

Also taking part in the dedication were Larry Wollan, assistant director of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission; Joseph Golabowski, architect; Dr. Thompson, director; Dr. Paul W. Parmalee, assistant director; and Dr. Emily Blasingham, associate curator of anthropology, Illinois State Museum; Charles R. DeBusk, deputy director, Dickson Mounds; and Mrs. Irene Dickson, Marion Dickson, and Alan Harn of the Dickson Mounds staff.

MEDALLION FUNDS

County committees are now receiving checks from the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission for the sale of commemorative medallions. The money, representing 25 per cent of the sales receipts, will be used to defray the cost of local observances and events. It is estimated that \$75,000 will be turned over to county groups when the sales, being conducted at 750 banks and 250 savings and loan associations over the state, are completed.

Representative counties and checks, based on sales to the end of September, include DuPage, \$2,372.50; Sangamon, \$1,137.50; St. Clair, \$1,430; Peoria, \$715; McLean and Vermilion, \$638.75 each.

Designed by former U. S. Mint designer Gilroy Roberts, the medallions are produced in nickel-bronze and sold for \$1 each. Malvin K. Hoffman, the commission's business manager, said that the sale of Illinois' commemorative medallions is the largest and most successful attempted by any state.

One-act Play Awards

Winners of the Illinois Sesquicentennial one-act play writing competition were announced November 3 at the Illinois Speech Association Conference in Peoria, by Mrs. Helen Ticken Geraghty, head of the commission's arts program. Awards were made on a regional basis for original plays of Illinois interest suitable for theatrical production. The commission will make the plays available, royalty free, to dramatic groups during the Sesquicentennial year.

Awards of \$250 go to Stephanie Jakus, River Forest, for a play entitled "The Long Nine"; Stanley J. Buckles, Rockford, for "Drums and Banners"; Ruth M. Davis, Avon, and Marion Y. Baker, Western Springs, each of whom will receive \$125 for their joint entry, "The Devil Baby."

Those awarded \$100 each and the titles of their plays are: Maude E. Uschold, Lacon, "The Redemption of Free State"; Gladys Froehle, San Jose, "An Irishman's Dream"; Abbie Whitaker, Lincoln, "Out Beyond Middletown"; Betty Woodward Farmer, Cicero, "They Also Serve"; Miriam Herron, Shellyville, "My Dear Husband: The Letters of a Civil War Wife"; Patrick E. White, Dixon, "Prairie Man"; Betty Head, Shawneetown, "A Handful of Acorns."

The contest was sponsored by the Arts Committee of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission and the drama departments of six Illinois universities. Judges were Archibald McLeod of Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, chairman; John Ulrich, Northern Illinois University, De Kalb; E. G. Gabbard, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston; Ronald Gee, Western Illinois University, Macomb; Joseph W. Scott, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana; Lee Mitchell, Northwestern University, Evanston. Miss Margaret Flint of Springfield, assistant state historian, was historical adviser.

CHANGES

Representative Harold D. Stedelin, Democrat of Centralia, has been named a member of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, succeeding the late Representative J. W. "Bill" Scott who died in Bloomington October 8. Stedelin is president of the Centralia Engineering and Machine Corporation. He served four years as president of the Marion County Board of Supervisors and has long been active in civic and public affairs. His home is at 711 South Elm Street.

Senator Thomas A. McGloin (Democrat, Chicago), minority leader of the State Senate, has been named to the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission. Senator McGloin, Chicago attorney and veteran member of the legislature, is a former assistant state's attorney and public defender in Cook County.

Argument

[Continued from first page]

Cook knew his campaign was well started on the road to victory.

The Governor's proposal (made Dec. 2, 1817) . . . for facilitating this desirable event (statehood), and as preparatory thereto, was "to provide by law for taking the census of all inhabitants of this territory, so that it may be laid before the legislature at its next session."

But even this was too slow for such ardent advocates as Cook.

One of them moved that "a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to congress praying for this territory to be admitted into the union, with all the rights and privileges of a state government."

A few days later (Dec. 6, 1817) the legislature approved the memorial and on the 10th of the same month, with the approval of the Council, of which Gov. Edwards was a member, the deed was done. Illinois had asked Congress for statehood. A full year was required before statehood was accomplished, an act completed by presidential proclamation a full year later. Came that historic day, Dec. 3, 1818 and Illinois became the 21st State in the Federal Union. Cook's dream was realized.

M.P.A.



Telecast on Chicago

"The Giants and the Common Men," the story of Chicago's greatness as told by the city's pioneer settlers, was subject of a WMAQ-TV, Channel 5, colorcast scheduled for Wednesday, December 6. Graceland Cemetery is the focal point for the historical documentary, for many of Chicago's great figures rest there, starting with John Kinzie who founded the first trading post at Fort Dearborn. Social and business life of the era of the World's Fair of 1893 centers on Mrs. Potter Palmer. The grave of Governor John Peter Altgeld recalls the period of the Haymarket riots.

William Hulbert, founder of the National League and owner of the Chicago White Stockings, the city's first professional baseball team, also rests at Graceland. Another sport personality whose story is told is Jack Johnson, heavyweight boxing champion.

Others whose stories are recreated are George Pullman, railroad sleeping car tycoon and his village of Pullman, Illinois; Benjamin P. Hutchinson, broker who cornered the grain market; and Dr. Nicholas Senn, whose battlefield surgical techniques saved the lives of many soldiers during the Spanish-American War. Then there are Louis Sullivan, architect; Allen Pinkerton, founder of the detective agency; Augustus Dickens, brother of Charles Dickens, author of *A Christmas Carol*; John Jones, a Cook County commissioner who was the First Negro elected to public office in Chicago; and Clarence Darrow.

The telecast is sponsored by Commonwealth Edison Company. The cast includes Maurice Copeland, Bill Wilson, Russ Reed, Harry Elders, Norman Gottschalk, Donald Marston, Fern Persons, Edward Robinson, Paul Barnes, and Felton Perry.

Scott Craig is producer-director; Glen McGowan, film editor; Charles Boyle, photographer; Harry Trigg, executive producer; and Sam Allen, Robin Glauber, and Anne Hunt, writers. Research was by Linda Doyle. Clement Silverstro of the Chicago Historical Society was consultant.

HISTORY QUIZ

[Answers on last page]

- When did Congress receive the petition from the Illinois Territorial legislature seeking admission to the Union?
- Who presented that petition to Congress?
- When did Congress complete passage of the enabling act which was the consequence of that petition?
- When was presidential approval given to the enabling act and by whom?
- When was election held for delegates to write Illinois' first state constitution held and what chief issue was involved?
- Who was chairman of that constitutional convention?
- When was election held for officers of the proposed State, as provided in the new constitution? Who was elected Governor?
- When did Congress declare Illinois Territory had satisfactorily completed all requirements for statehood?
- When was presidential approval given to the same resolution?
- Where did the territorial legislature, the constitutional convention and the first session of the Illinois General Assembly take place?



GROVER BRINKMAN, Okawville
WASHINGTON COUNTY MUSEUM. The Historical Society of Washington County has purchased the former Henry Reither property in Nashville for use as a museum and society headquarters. The century-old house is a full three-story brick building with mansard roof. It will be used for group meetings as well as for exhibition of the society's historical collections. Lawrence House is president of the society.

TALES & LEGENDS



Perhaps campaign techniques in 1818, the year Illinois moved from territorial status to statehood, can be judged somewhat by the following anonymous production which appeared in the Intelligencer July 1 of that year, five days before the election of delegates to the convention which was to write a constitution for the state then aborning.

CANDIDATES

In dreary woods, remote from social walks I dwell. From year to year, no friendly steps

Approach my cot, save near election days, When throngs of busy, bustling candidates Cheer me with their conversation so soft and sweet—

I list' with patience to their charming tales,
Whilst gingerbread and whisky they disperse,

To me, my wife and all the children round.
Some bring a store of little penny books And trinkets rare for all my infants young—

My health and crops appear their utmost care.

Fraternal squeezes from their hands I get—

As tho' they lov'd me from their very souls:—
Then—"Will you vote for me my dearest friend?

Your laws I'll alter, and lop taxes off;—
'Tis for the public weal I stand the test, And leave my home, sorely against my will:

But knowing that the people's good require
An old substantial hand—I quii my farm For patriotism's sake, and public good;" Then fresh embraces close the friendly scene,

With protestations firm, of how they love. But what most rarely does my good wife please.

Is that the snot nos'd baby gets a buss!! O that conventions ev'ry day were call'd, That social converse might forever reign.

Illinois' Sesquicentennial year inspired the following verse by Mrs. Cyrie H. (Helen T.) Brown of Chicago.

THE PRAIRIE WIND

A prairie wind is a wind of the past, A kindling of pioneer dreams, With the sound of the wagoner's call on the trail

As he stops by the crystal clear streams. And the scent of the smoke from an Indian fire

Carries faintly the cry of the brave Who loved the green prairies as does the wild bird

Whose wings keep him free, not a slave. The wind from the prairies is always a song,

With music that's born in our hearts. For the words spell a freedom that's given to all,

Which true liberty gladly imparts.

Oct. 29, 1967 Helen T. Brown M.P.A.



Quiz Answers

- Jan. 16, 1818. It had been adopted by the territorial government Dec. 4, 1817.
- Nathaniel Pope, the Illinois Territorial delegate.
- April 14, 1818.
- April 18, 1818, by James Monroe.
- July 6, 7 and 8, 1818. Slavery.
- Jesse B. Thomas, subsequently U. S. Senator from Illinois.
- Sept. 11, 1818. Shadrach Bond.
- Dec. 1, 1818, when the Senate adopted the previously approved House resolution.
- Dec. 3, 1818.
- At Kaskaskia (a village subsequently inundated by the Mississippi River) in Randolph County approximately 60 miles south of East St. Louis.



ACROSS THE RIVER

You Must Go Into Missouri To Visit Kaskaskia

Illinoians and others who wish to visit the site of the Territorial and first State capitol of Illinois during the Sesquicentennial will have to cross the Mississippi River twice, first at Chester, then after a 12-mile drive in Missouri, again across the old channel of the river at St. Mary's, Missouri, to the "fragments of Illinois west of the Mississippi River."

Kaskaskia, Territorial capital, 1809-1818, and State capital, 1818-1820, was originally built on the banks of the Kaskaskia River, also called Okaw by the Indians. The Menard Branch of the State Penitentiary was built on the opposite bank of the Kaskaskia. In 1811 flood waters of the Mississippi River cut through a narrow neck of land and took over the old channel of the Kaskaskia River. This made an island out of the Village of Kaskaskia and the lower end of what had been a peninsula—and the penitentiary now faces the Mississippi River.

The exact location of the main channel of the Mississippi River before 1818 is in dispute before the United States Supreme Court. Thousands of acres of land northwest of the present channel of the river are claimed by both Illinois and Missouri.

However, there is no question about the fact that land inside the levee on the Island of Kaskaskia was and is a part of Randolph County and the State of Illinois.

The Liberty Bell of the West, older than the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia, and the church of the first Roman Catholic parish in Illinois—founded by Marquette in 1673—are both located on the island, inside the levee. The Village of Kaskaskia, including the original capitol building, have been washed away by the constantly shifting water of the Mississippi River, which continues to reduce the size of Kaskaskia Island.

(Adapted from Randolph County Herald-Tribune)

Museum in Charleston

Tycer House, Charleston, will be dedicated as a museum June 1, 1968, as an event in Charleston's Sesquicentennial program. Tycer House occupies the site of a log cabin in which Dennis Hanks lived 1834-44. Lincoln frequently stayed here during his circuit-riding days, according to Amanda Hanks Poorman. Hanks lost the property in 1852. The bill of particulars in which Hanks' claim to the property is set forth is in the hand of Abraham Lincoln (Circuit Court Record, II, 406; 438, now in the Illinois State Historical Library).

In 1853 Thomas A. Marshall, an attorney who practiced with Lincoln, erected a dwelling on the site. Marshall served two terms as state senator, and supported Lincoln politically as early as 1854. Both in 1858 and in 1861 Lincoln was an overnight guest in Marshall's home.

In 1861 Marshall sold the house to John P. St. John, who served in the Civil War in the 68th Illinois Infantry Regiment, and later in the 143rd. After the war St. John was two-term governor of Kansas and Prohibition Party candidate for President in 1884.

St. John sold the house in 1869 to Isaac Johnston, sheriff of Coles County and later president of the Second National Bank of Charleston. The property remained in the Johnston family until 1907.

Tycer House, 218 Jackson Avenue, has been restored and furnished with antiques. It was opened informally to the public July 30, and is open every day except Tuesdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Our correspondent is Marie Neville Tycer (Mrs. Forster C. Tycer).

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The two columns of advertisements and notices, printed below in facsimile, appeared in the original Illinois Intelligencer. They reveal the needs and desires of settlers in Illinois and often call attention to aspects of pioneer life neglected in formal histories.



PALMYRA.

THIS town is situated on the west bank of the Big Wabash river at the head of the grand rapids, and is the seat of Justice for the county of Edwards in the Illinois territory. It is surrounded by an extensive rich and beautiful country, is in a considerable state of improvement, and bids fair to be a flourishing place. It lies twenty miles below Vincennes. The undersigned having become one of the proprietors of said town, will so soon as a division of the lots can be made, offer at private sale the greater part of the lots which belong to him. Terms of sale will be made known upon application to him at Kaskaskia.

Daniel P. Cook.

Dec. 8, 15-1f

Dissolution of Partnership

THE partnership of Hugh H. Maxwell & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said firm are hereby requested to make immediate settlement of their respective accounts, either by paying the amount or giving their notes, as longer indulgence cannot be given; such as do not avail themselves of this notice may expect suits to be brought without respect to persons—and all persons having claims against said firm are requested to forward them to said Maxwell, who is authorized to settle the same.

HUGH H. MAXWELL,
WILLIAM SHANNON.

Dec. 9th, 15-1f

Notice.

I SHALL continue to sell LOTS in Belville (the seat of justice for St. Clair county) at \$60 dollars a lot, until the 1st January next, after which time, I do not intend to take less than \$100 for any lot, unless it should be to accommodate some respectable mechanick who may be desirous of settling in the village.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

Kaskaskia, Dec. 8, 1127, 15-1f

Notice,

IS hereby given that at the next county court for the county of Madison, to be held on the second Monday of February next, in the town of Edwardsville, I shall apply to have commissioners appointed to make partition of the land belonging to the heirs of Nancy Rutherford, dec.

JOHN RUTHERFORD,
One of the heirs of said dec'd.

Dec. 9th, 15-1f

Ebenezer Martin,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

(LATE FROM SHENANDOAH, VIRGINIA.) HAVING located himself at Harrisonville, Monroe county, Illinois territory, will practice in the Court of Appeals, and Circuit Courts of the territory; any professional business to him confided, shall be attended to with punctuality.

December 11th, 1817. 15-4f

To Emigrants.

The Subscriber offers for sale,

A SMALL tract of LAND, containing 12 acres or upwards, adjoining the village of New Bourbon, and 2 miles from St. Genevieve. The land is of an excellent quality, well improved; the dwelling house is large and commodious, 80 feet by 20, with other necessary out houses, and a good well, which was late the residence of the rev. Jas. Maxwell, dec. A further description is deemed superfluous, as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will view the premises.

A credit of twelve months will be given by the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Application to be made to William Shannon, esqr. St. Genevieve, or to the subscriber in Kaskaskia.

HUGH H. MAXWELL.

November 6, 10-1f

Dr. W. L. Reynolds,

HAS declined the practice of Medicine.—His health has been ruined in the service of the people, therefore, thinks it as little as they can do to make him payments, so as to enable him to travel for the restoration of his health. All those who do not come forward and discharge their dues, will be sued immediately without distinction.

His Medicine and Library on hand are for sale. Also, his Shop will be to rent.

December 4,